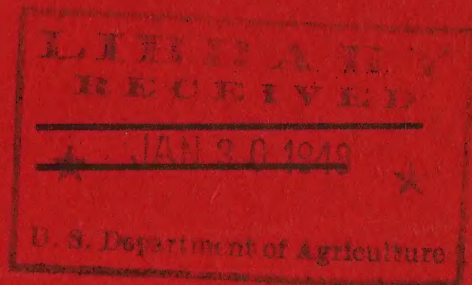


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1948

Catalog of
Seeds adapted to the
Southwest

ROSWELL
SEED
COMPANY

Established 1900

115-117 So. Main

Phone 92

Roswell, New Mexico

46th Annual

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PLANTING CHART AND TABLE OF INFORMATION WILL BE FOUND
INSIDE THE BACK COVER

What to Plant and When to Plant It

(APPLIED TO THE PECOS VALLEY IN NEW MEXICO)

JANUARY—A good time to plan the planting and to place a seed order. Prepare plant beds for early cauliflower, cabbage, egg plant, lettuce, onions, pepper and tomatoes.

FEBRUARY—Early this month plant onion seed and sets, carrots, early peas, rhubarb, asparagus, parsnips and horse radish. Early potatoes should be planted about 15th.

MARCH—Plant oats, corn, spring barley, peas, onions, lettuce, radishes, mustard, leek, parsley, spinach, parsnips, salsify and stock beets. Bed out sweet potato seed in hot beds. Early tomatoes, pepper and egg plant may now be sown in hot beds.

APRIL—Plant celery, turnips and okra. To have a succession, plant more peas, corn, lettuce, radishes, beets and carrots. Begin planting cotton April 10th. This is the best month to make the spring planting of alfalfa. Late in this month tomatoes may be planted in the open. At this time some will risk a planting of: melons, squash, cucumbers, pumpkins, beans, and the setting of: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants.

MAY—It is now safe to plant the main crop of: melons, squash, cucumbers, beans, pumpkins, and set out: tomato, pepper and sweet potato plants. Plant blackeyed peas, cow peas, peanuts, leaf lettuce, more radishes, mustard and corn. Sow seed for late cabbage in beds. In the field plant: milo, corn, atlas sorgho and kaffir. Acala cotton should not be planted later than the last of the month.

JUNE—Make the last plantings of cantaloupes, watermelons, winter squash and pumpkins. Plant late cabbage in hills in the field. Roasting ears, bush beans, black-eyed peas, cucumbers, summer squash all do well when planted now. Late this month, in the field, plant Mexican June Corn, Mexican pinto beans, hegari and milo.

JULY—Plan the fall garden which often returns more than earlier plantings. Set out celery and cabbage plants. Plant pole and corn field beans, cucumber, for pickling. Sow turnips and rutabaga for fall and winter use. The last planting of corn, cane, hegari, kaffir and milo should be made early this month. Millet can mature when planted late this month.

AUGUST—Early this month, finish setting celery plants, sow more turnips, beans and pickling cucumbers. Plant early cabbage for fall and winter use. The last planting of carrots, for fall use, should be made about the middle of this month. At this same time, begin planting; rye, wheat, oats and winter barley for fall and winter pasture.

SEPTEMBER—Plant: beets, kale, lettuce, mustard, spinach, Chinese cabbage and bunching onions. Sow onion seed about 25th, for spring transplanting. This is the best month to plant: alfalfa, rye grasses, crested wheat grass and Kentucky blue grass.

OCTOBER—Plant: mustard, lettuce and spinach for early spring, also, winter radishes and onion sets. Winter barley, rye and wheat may be planted for spring pasture and grain crops.

NOVEMBER—Complete the harvest and prepare for winter.

DECEMBER—Foot up the profits and send to us for next season's catalog.

ROSWELL SEED CO.

PHONE 92

115-117 SOUTH MAIN ST.
SINCE 1900

ROSWELL, N. M.

SUPPLYING SEEDS ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

OWNED AND OPERATED BY

VERDI GILL

IVAN GILL

W. L. GILL

Seed Disinfectants

New Improved Ceresan — For wheat, oats, barley, rye, sorghums, millets and cotton to control certain smuts and some other seed borne diseases. Usually reduces seed decay and damping-off. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. treats a bushel of grain. 4 oz. 35¢; 1 lb. 90¢; 4 lbs. \$3.00. Easily applied or we have equipment to do the treating for a charge of 30¢ per hundred pounds of seed.

Semesan—A disinfectant for combating many diseases in vegetable seeds, flower seeds and bulbs. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. 12¢; 2 oz. 45¢; 12 oz. can \$2.10.

New Improved Semesan, Jr.—A disinfectant for field, pop or sweet corn. Helps protect against disease, often improves germination, stands and yields. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 17¢; 12 oz. 62¢; $6\frac{1}{4}$ lb. can \$4.16.

Ask for Special Literature On All Items That Are Listed On This Page.

CHEMICALS (Horticultural)

WEEDICIDE LIQUID—The first 2, 4-D amine solution on the market, it provides a proven control for bindweed, dandelion, plantain, Jap honeysuckle, Canada thistle, poison ivy, ragweed and many others. Not a killer of grasses, will kill dandelion without injury to lawn. Non-inflammable, non-explosive, will not harm soil or spray equipment and has relative low toxicity to humans and animals. 2 oz. 25¢; 8 oz. \$1.00; quart \$1.75.

WEEDICIDE LIQUID CONCENTRATED—This concentrate gives more weed killing units per dollar. The new usage of one pint per acre in ten gallons of water is more practical. Pint \$1.35; quart \$2.35; gallon \$7.60; five gallons \$36.25.

WEEDICIDE POWDER 75—The powder form, contain 75% Sodium 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy-acetate Monohydrate equivalent to 63.7% 2,4-D acid. 8 oz. \$1.00; 1 lb. \$1.50.

VITAMIN B-1 PLUS PELLETS — Re-invigorate the scrawny plants, grow larger, healthier more beautiful plants with this food supplement. 20 tablets 25¢; 200 tablets \$1.00.

VITAMIN B-1 VITAMIZER—Fits the garden hose, holds 1 to 6 B-1 pellets, distributes proper solution. \$1.00 each.

FRUIT FIX LIQUID — Liquid concentrate of fruit fix powder. $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons makes 1200 gallons, enough for one acre. One gallon \$3.30.

ATLACIDE—One pound in one gallon of water, applied as a spray, will kill rank growth of grasses and weeds. 100 lbs. \$16.50.

2-4 DOW WEED KILLER POWDER— $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. per acre is recommended for weed control on turf. 10 lbs. \$18.50.

ESTRON 44—Two to three pints will make 100 gallons of spray to kill tough, woody plants. 1 gallon \$12.15.

GARDEN DOWFUME—A soil fumigant to control: nematodes, wire worms and other soil insects. 1 gallon treats 400 square feet. 1 gallon \$1.50.

PEAT MOSS—Holds moisture and prevents crusting of the soil. Will aid germination of small seeds in flower beds and lawns. 1 lb. 8¢; Giant Bag \$5.85.

FRUIT FIX POWDER — The Multi-Hormone that treats for premature fruit and flower drop. It will hold the fruit on the trees and allow it to develop the maximum in color, weight and flavor. Saves high-cost labor by eliminating spot picking. Insures against heavy losses during those unexpected hot or windy days. 25¢ pkg. makes 7 gallons. 1 lb. \$1.25 makes 240 gallons.

FIX TABLETS — This hormone, when sprayed upon the blossom, will give earlier maturity and better pollenization. Tests show 20 to 30% increase in some crops and tomatoes will be almost seedless. One tablet makes one quart of spray. 20 tablets 25¢; 100 tablets \$1.00.

REE-ROOT No. 1 & No. 2—These are Multi-Hormone Vitamin treatment for rapid rooting of cuttings. No. 1 is for sensitive cuttings, No. 2 is for hardy, woody plants. A 25¢ packet will treat hundreds of cuttings.

TRANSPLANT TABLETS — A combination of hormones and B-complex vitamins which stimulate prompt repair of damaged roots whereby the shock of transplanting is reduced. Use two tablets to each gallon of water. 30 tablets 25¢; 80 tablets 50¢.

PRE-PLANT POWDER—This hormone is used on the seed to induce quicker germination and a rapid beginning of root growth. One pound will treat 150 lbs. small seed or 1000 lbs. large seed. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 25¢; 2 oz. 75¢.

All prices are subject to change without notice.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

Established 1900

Weather, soil conditions and other similar factors to farming prevent the Roswell Seed Company from giving a warranty, expressed or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seed, bulbs, plants or trees which they send out.

Vegetable Seed in Bulk

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—Developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture for resistance to rust. Produces large deep green sprouts of splendid quality. Uniform and a heavy producer. The most extensively grown variety.

Paradise—The thick stem sort. Possibly the heaviest producer and the fastest grower.

BEANS—Bush Varieties

Improved Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pod about 6 inches long, nearly round, slightly curved and fiberless. For quality this is the outstanding string bean in the Pecos Valley. Plants are bushy and productive.

Tendergreen (54 days)—Becoming more popular in the Pecos Valley. Pods are light green, meaty and stringless. Extensively used by truckers and canners. Plants erect and productive.

Giant Stringless Green Pod (53 days)—Green pods, stringless and brittle with marked indentations between the beans. Preferred by some for late planting. A good producer, shipper and canner.

Improved Pencil Pod Black Wax (55 days)—Pods are yellow, round, about 7 inches long and stringless. The leading yellow podded string bean in our locality. Plants are vigorous and productive.

BEANS—Running Varieties

Kentucky Wonder (65 days)—Also known as Texas Prolific or Old Homestead. The fine flavor of this bean makes it the favorite of the pole varieties. The green pods are about 9 inches long, grow in clusters, are curved and indented, meaty and brittle, but do have strings. A hardy climber that is productive until late in the season. Will produce under conditions of the Pecos Valley where others will not live.

McCaslan (65 days)—Similar to Kentucky Wonder except seeds are white. Pods 8 inches long, flat and medium green. A good bean for the market, can be used as snap or dry beans.

LIMA BEANS

Burpee's Improved (75 days)—Pods grow in clusters averaging 4 seeds each. Plants are very productive, large, erect and of the bush type.

Henderson's Bush (66 days)—This is the baby lima of the bush type which is often grown for a dry bean. Flat pods contain 3 to 4 flat beans. Plants are about 18 inches tall, early and dark green.

King of the Garden (88 days)—The most popular large pole lima. A vigorous climber and heavy producer. Flat pods contain 4 to 6 large oval shaped beans.

LIMA BEANS (Continued)

Sieve (77 days)—The small lima of the climbers, known in the South as Carolina Small White or Butter Bean. Heavy yielder and bears over a long season.

Jackson Wonder (65 days)—A baby lima of the pinto or calico type. Strongly flavored beans, are used for snaps or dry shelled. Plants are small and spreading, productive and drought resistant. Of the Henderson Bush type.

Florida Butter Speckled (88 days)—A climber, commonly grown in the South. Adapts itself to adverse seasonal conditions very readily. Used either in the green shelled or dry bean stage.

BEETS

Will stand light frost. Begin planting late in March, continue plantings for succession until early September using six pounds seed per acre.

Detroit Dark Red (50-60 days)—Good for early or late planting in the home or market garden. Good shipper or canner. Dark color, does not show zones. Globe shaped with small collar and tap root. Uniform and smooth.

Detroit Dark Red Perfected (50-60 days)—Similar to the above, but with darker red flesh. An excellent canner.

Early Blood Turnip (50-55 days)—An old standard variety, well adapted to the Pecos Valley. Slightly flattened roots, flesh purplish-red with zones of lighter shade. Tops medium small, but fairly coarse.

Eclipse (65 days)—Small top. Roots globular, medium size, bright red with whitish zones.

STOCK BEETS (Mangel Wurzel)

Very valuable stock feed that can be cheaply produced. Plant six pounds of seed per acre in thirty inch rows and thin to eight inches in the row. Twenty pound beets and thirty tons per acre are not unusual.

Mammoth Long Red (110 days)—Our most popular variety because it is one of the heaviest yielders and grows about half out of the ground. Roots extremely large, long, slightly tapered, light red, flesh white with rose tinge.

Golden Tankard (102 days)—Nearly cylindrical, growing partly above ground. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh zoned and white. Productive and sweet.

Giant Half Sugar Rose (90 days)—Roots long, oval and tapered. White flesh which is rich in sugar.

Vilmoren Sugar—Good for table use as well as stock feed.

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

A member of the beet family which is grown for the top only. Green part of leaf used like other greens, stems used in salads.

Fordhook Giant—Leaves are dark green, broad and upright, savoyed with broad white midrib. Has recently become the outstanding variety.

Lucullus—Creamy white curled leaves, grows about two feet tall.

OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED AND ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

CABBAGE

For early, sow seed in hot beds in December or January, reset in open in February or March. For late planting sow seed in open beds and transplant. One ounce will produce about 2000 plants. Ten to fifteen thousand plants required to the acre.

Golden Acre (62-64 days)—Our best early variety with medium size, hard, uniform heads. Plants small, heads round, stems short, small outer leaves allow close planting. Stands a long time without bursting.

Copenhagen Market (68-70 days)—An old dependable in the Pecos Valley for early market and shipping. Round heads, solid and of superior quality. Short stem.

Marion Market (78 days from setting of plants)—Resistant to yellows, developed from Copenhagen Market but later maturing and slightly larger. Heads are about 7 inches in diameter, round, firm and of good quality.

Early Jersey Wakefield (62-64 days)—An extra early variety. Small, compact conical heads, 5 inches thick and 7 inches long.

Evergreen Hollander (90-100 days after setting, plants will make a marketable head)—120 days to mature. One of the most popular main crops in the mountain districts. A solid medium size head from 5 to 7 pounds. Outer leaves retain green color well and protect for long distance shipping.

Ferry's Hollander (90-100 days)—A late evergreen. Solid spherical heads that weigh 6 to 7 pounds. Desirable for high altitude. Good quality, will keep well in storage until late spring.

Danish Ballhead—Matures along with Evergreen Hollander. Solid and compact head with medium core. Is appreciated by those who ship and sell by weight. Excellent keeper. Does extra well in mountain districts.

Danish Roundhead (short stem) (90-100 days)—Similar to Ballhead but with shorter stem and slightly larger head. Also a good cabbage for the mountain districts.

Red Rock (100 days)—Forms a round, dark red, solid head about 8 inches in diameter. The quality is excellent and it keeps well in storage.

Late Flat Dutch (110 days)—A large, round, flattened and very firm head of a medium stem. A good cabbage for kraut.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Also known as "Chinese Lettuce," "Odorless Cabbage," "Celery Cabbage," etc. Plant in fall for best results, does fine on muck land. Do not sow in spring since it will bolt to seed, neither does it transplant well. Used in salads sometimes as a substitute for lettuce.

Chihili (75 days)—Outside leaves dark green, inside creamy white of fine quality.

Wong Bok (75 days)—Heads are 8 to 10 inches tall, broad and firm. Curled leaves, good quality.

CAULIFLOWER

One ounce produces 3000 plants, 6 to 8 ounces per acre. The cultivation is similar to that of cabbage. Leaves must be gathered and tied about the head to protect from the sun and to facilitate bleaching.

Early Danish Snowball (30 to 35 days from seed to plant) (55 days from plant to maturity)—The best all around variety for both home and market garden. Has long been the leader in this locality.

OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED AND ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

CARROTS

Chantenay (72 days)—A good all purpose, heavy yielder with average shape and size.

Chantenay Long Type (72 days)—A dependable producer of the long coreless type. An excellent variety for bunching and shipping.

Imperator (77 days)—Long cylindrical and well stump rooted. Due to its shape it is one of the most popular bunching varieties.

Chantenay Red Cored (72 days)—Improved over the Chantenay in color, texture and flesh. Desirable for canning and shipping. Core is not distinct.

Nantes Half Long (70 days)—Flesh red, sweet and almost coreless. Roots 6 to 8 inches long and tapered to blunt point. Bright orange in color.

Oxheart or Guerande (72 days)—Roots are heart shaped and scarlet-orange. Desirable for field culture on heavy soil. Good keeper and often used for stock feed.

Yellow Belgian, stock (90-100 days)—Exclusively used for live stock feed. Will grow 12 inches long from crown to tip and 2 inches thick at shoulder. Skin pale yellow. Extremely large and productive.

CELERY

The Roswell District is noted for a superior quality celery. The production should not be undertaken on a large scale by someone who is not experienced. Seed should be sown in April and plants reset in July. Must be bleached with boards, paper or earth. One ounce of seed will produce 10,000 plants.

White Plume (120 days)—A first early. Solid and crisp. Foliage green tinted white but both foliage and stalks will blanch readily to snowy white. Plants medium in size.

Utah or Golden Crisp (130 days)—One of the best for main crop. A green variety for fall use. Fine quality and flavor. Stems broad but thick and well rounded.

Golden Phenominal (83 days)—A tall, early self blanching variety. Has been dependable in the Pecos Valley for a number of years. Full hearted and compact with long edible stalks.

Golden Plume or Wonderful 115-120 days)—Crisp with fine nutty flavor. Blanching readily. Apparently more disease resistant than other yellow celeries.

Easy Blanching (125 days)—A good keeper of the second early green variety. Erect, vigorous grower. Thick solid stalks of a rich nutty flavor.

CUCUMBERS

Don't plant until warm weather. Plant again in July for late pickles. Plant in hills 4 feet each way, one ounce seed to 50 hills.

Straight-8 (66 days)—Straight, regularly 8 inches long and about 2 inches thick. Deep green and rounded at ends. No stripping or tipping.

Improved Long Green (70 days)—A good seller. Our most popular slicing variety. Slender with tapering ends, 10 to 12 inches long.

Davis Perfect (68 days)—Dark green, 9 to 11 inches long, 2½ inches thick. Smooth and tapered at both ends. Crisp and solid.

Chicago Pickling (60 days)—One of the best for pickling. Medium green, 6½ inches long, 2¼ inches thick. Very prolific, warted and ribbed at pickling size.

White Spine (65 days)—Early, rather square ended and of the three cornered type. Desirable for pickling and slicing. 7 inches long, 2½ inches thick. Keeps well.

COLLARDS

A member of the cabbage family. Cultivate and use the same as cabbage.

True Georgia (75 days)—The best known and most popular variety. Vigorous plants withstand heat and adverse soil conditions. Does not head.

White Cabbage (75 days)—A cross between cabbage and collards, has hardness of collards and heading qualities of cabbage. Tender leaves can be left on plant until needed.

SWEET CORN

Golden Cross Bantam (88-89 days)—The leading hybrid for all purposes. Developed by Purdue University for a midwestern canner. Well proven in the Pecos Valley after a seven year trial. Adapted to varied conditions and resistant to disease. Sturdy straight stalks are 6½ to 7 feet high. Uniform ears, 8 inches long, have 10 to 14 rows. Greatly improved since introduced.

Stowell's Evergreen 3 x 33 (99-100 days)—A hybrid developed from midwestern material. Uniform, cylindrical straight rowed. Ears are 8 to 8½ inches long with 14 to 18 rows. Well filled tips, excellent husk coverage.

Golden Bantam (83 days)—Still the old favorite with many home and market gardeners. Ears 7 to 8 inches long with 8 rows of delicious kernels. One of the sweetest of all corns and of best quality.

Country Gentleman (110 days)—Sweet, white tender kernels, are irregularly placed on ears that average 7 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties.

GARDEN CORN

Trucker's Favorite (82-85 days)—Resistant to ear worms which means much to the Pecos Valley where this corn has become popular during the past 8 years. Good flavor and remains in roasting ear stage for long time, also used as an early dried corn. Stalks are 8 to 9 feet tall, usually bearing two ears which are 8 to 9½ inches long and carry 10 to 15 rows.

Hickory King (95 days)—Used many years in the Pecos Valley for early roasting ears. One of the best for meal, also, a good field corn. 8 rowed, very large round kernels and small cob.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth —Plants 2 to 2½ ft. high with leaves cut into thread-like divisions. Seeds very flat; of strong bitter flavor. The stem and sometimes the seeds are used for flavoring, especially in pickles.

EGG PLANT

Sow seed in hot beds in spring, set in open field when nights are warm. Requires rich soil. One ounce produces 1,500 plants. Excellent quality can be produced in the Pecos Valley.

Black Beauty (80 days)—A medium sized, prolific, early variety. 4 to 6 fruits per plant, dark purple that holds well after pickling.

New York Purple Spineless (83 days)—Spreading plant bears 4 to 5 fruits, large, oval, deep purple and smooth. Slightly larger than Black Beauty.

KALE

Grown for greens. Sow in two or three foot rows and thin to two feet in the row if large plants are desired. May be planted in spring or fall, quality improved by frost. One ounce will sow 200 ft., 4 lbs. per acre.

Dwarf Siberian (60-65 days)—A hardy, productive variety with bluish green foliage that grows rapidly and is slow running to seed in the spring. Not so curly as the Scotch types.

LETTUCE

Sow head lettuce in November for earliest spring use. Sow again very early in the spring. Will stand frost. In mountain districts head lettuce may be sown last of July for fall crop. Bolts seed stems and tip burns in hot weather.

Imperial 847 (83 days)—A medium large hard heading variety that does quite well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Will produce good size solid heads where others fail.

Imperial No. 44 (82 days)—Heads are smaller than 847, compact, solid and attractive. Will stand much hot weather. Promising as a fall crop in this section.

Los Angeles, New York or Wonderful (80 days)—Known in all markets. A standard in the Pecos Valley. Large, sweet, tender heads.

Los Angeles No. 12 (77 days)—Now largely supplanting the Los Angeles, since it stands heat better, heads smaller, more exposed, somewhat flat and lighter green.

Great Lakes—Slow to tip burn and slime. Recommended as one of the best to withstand extreme changes of temperature and weather.

Iceberg (84 days)—Don't confuse with New York which is often called Iceberg by shippers. Heads compact, crumpled, crisp and white interior. Very desirable in the mountain districts.

Early Curled Simpson (45 days)—White seed. Hardy and dependable, non-heading, forms compact bunch. Light green, tender and sweet.

Black Seeded Simpson (46 days)—One of the most popular of the loose leaf varieties. Broad leaves much blistered and excessively frilled. Stands well without seeding.

MUSTARD

Sow early in the spring, also again in the fall. One ounce to 50 ft. drill. Will produce tender succulent leaves in 4 to 5 weeks from time of sowing.

Giant Southern Curled—The most popular in the Pecos Valley. Hardy, wide, bright green leaves with curly edges. Plants most upright, slightly spreading.

Elephant Ear—Sometimes called New Chinese. Fairly smooth leaves 9 to 10 inches long and 6 inches wide. Mild pungent flavor.

Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen—Leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth. Heat and drought resistant.

MELONS—CANTALOUPE

The Pecos Valley always produces some of the best, both for flavor and size. Plant after danger of frost, in hills 8 by 8 ft. One ounce to 50 hills. Planting seed under HOTCAPS in the field will produce marketable melons two to three weeks earlier.

Hale's Best (80 days)—We offer special select seed in this variety. One of the first on the market. Salmon flesh of excellent flavor and quality. A good shipper and the best seller on the local market. Fruits oval, 6½ by 5½ inches, covered with heavy netting, indistinct ribbing.

MELONS—(Continued)

Hale's Best No. 36 (80 days)—Quality and flavor much the same as Hale's Best. Shape is nearly round and ribbing almost eliminated. Fruits are smaller and more uniform than Hale's Best with small seed cavity.

Hale's Best No. 45 (88 days)—Powdery mildew resistant. Will stand long distance shipping without deterioration after it has been picked at full slip ripened stage, therefore, considered our best shipper.

Hale's Best Jumbo Strain (83 days)—A large fruited strain of this leading variety for local markets. Fruits oval, 5 to 6 lbs., ribbing somewhat prominent, heavily netted. Seed pocket rather large. Orange flesh is sweet and of good quality.

Rockyford (92 days)—A small green-fleshed melon. Spicy, juicy and of excellent flavor. Still used widely for home gardens. A few years ago this was a standard, now supplanted by larger, orange-fleshed melons.

Texas No. 1 (90 days)—Developed by Texas Experiment Station for resistance to aphids and downy mildew. 6 inches long by 5½, moderately netted. Firm, sweet, salmon colored flesh.

Banana (98 days)—Resembles a huge banana in shape, 14 to 20 inches long. Flesh is pronounced salmon with somewhat of a banana-like flavor.

Honey Dew, Green Fleshed (112 days)—A winter melon, 7 to 8 inches long, and 6 inches in diameter, nearly white, becoming creamy yellow, almost smooth. Flesh is thick, pale emerald green with honey-like flavor. Keeps well in storage.

WATERMELONS

Plant after danger of frost in hills 8 by 8 feet. About 2 lbs. of seed to each acre. The earliest melons can be produced by planting under HOTKAPS.

Texas Black Diamond (Florida Giant) (95 days)—A nearly round dark green melon with firm red flesh. Ships well, will weigh about 40 lbs. Specimens have been known to reach 120 lbs. This melon has gained popularity in the Southwest during the past six years. In this we offer seed adapted to the Pecos Valley.

Kleckley Sweet, sometimes called **Monte Cristo** (85 days)—The best seller of the cylindrical shape. Good for local market. Flesh bright red, crisp and extremely sweet. Dark green with thin tender rind.

Improved Kleckley Sweet or Wondermelon (88 days)—An improved strain of Kleckley Sweet, being more full at either end. It is large, heavy, oblong, has a dark green skin and a thin rind. Scarlet meat and solid heart.

Stone Mountain, sometimes called **Dixie Belle** (90 days)—One of the most popular for main crop in the Pecos Valley. Oval, almost round with blocky ends. Large dark green with indistinct veining. Flesh bright red, crisp and sweet. Good shipper and seller.

Dixie Queen (85 days)—An oval-round melon that will average 30 lbs. Light green with dark green stripes. Very prolific and a good shipper of excellent quality. A good seller and dependable in the Pecos Valley.

Halbert Honey (85 days)—Similar to Kleckley Sweet but somewhat larger. Fruits are cylindrical with blunt ends, slightly ridged, dark green, lightly veined, rind very tender. Flesh bright red and exceptionally sweet.

Irish Grey (95 days)—Tough rind makes it a good shipper. Productive, oblong, light grey tinged with green. Flesh bright red and firm. A favorite with many.

Blacklee (85 days)—Cylindrical fruit of about 35 lbs. Dark green, thin but tough rind. Sweet bright red flesh of good texture. Vigorous vines are resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Golden Honey (85 days)—Flesh is amber-yellow, seed are brown. Medium size, nearly round, light green with dark green stripes. Flesh chunky.

ONIONS

May be planted in three ways: Sow seed in September, transplant in February or March. Sow seed in hotbeds in January, transplant in March and April. Drill seed in open field in February then thin to stand when about the size of a pencil.

Denia (105 days)—An old standby in the Pecos Valley. One of the largest, globe-shaped yellow skinned, white fleshed. Very mild and sweet.

Yellow Valencia (114 days)—Has proven equal to the Denia. More flat, skin darker, also sweet and mild. A very good keeper and shipper.

In Both Denia and Yellow Sweet Spanish, we offer local grown seed from **hand selected bulbs**. These seed have proven that they will produce the best quality and the highest yields in this section. Priced separately on page 13.

White Valencia (114 days)—The largest of the globular, white varieties. Flesh clear, white, firm and mild. Small neck. In some localities does not obtain the desired size.

Grano (90 days)—Top-shaped, straw-colored skin, white flesh. Good keeper. Extra good flavor and sweet. Known as Babosa in some sections.

White Grano—The same as the Grano except that the skin color is white and in some soils will not obtain as large a size.

White Lisbon—Grown exclusively for an early bunching onion. If allowed to bulb will make a very thick neck.

Onion Sets—Used mainly to produce early green onions. We can supply White or Yellow.

OKRA

Sow seed thinly in warm soil, in drills about 2 ft. apart. Thin out to 9 inches apart. One and one-half ounces will plant 100 ft. of drill.

Dwarf Green Long Pod (50 days)—Pods are from 5 to 7 inches long, dark green, fluted and pointed. Plant is dwarf, about three feet high. Sets pods early and bears until late.

White Velvet (60 days)—Pods are large, perfectly round and smooth, velvety white, excellent flavor and tender. Plants are dwarf, compact branching and prolific.

Clemson Spineless (50-55 days)—An improved strain of the long green pod type. Pods do not have prickly spines, will develop to 9 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter, straight ridged and taper near tip. Plant grows about 5 ft. tall.

PARSLEY

Used for flavoring and garnishing. Does best in rich soil. One ounce of seed sows 150 ft. of drill.

Double Moss Curled (70 days)—A thrifty, compact plant. Attractive, deep green foliage. One of the best for market or home garden.

Garden Seed Price List

	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ASPARAGUS						
Mary Washington	.10		.20	.55	1.70	
Paradise		.30	.50	1.50	4.50	
BEANS						
Imp. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod				.15	.45	3.10
Tendergreen				.15	.45	3.40
Giant Stringless Green Pod				.15	.45	3.10
Imp. Pencil Pod Black Wax				.15	.45	3.40
Kentucky Wonder				.15	.45	3.40
McCaslan				.15	.45	3.40
LIMA BEANS						
Burpee's Improved Bush				.15	.50	3.80
Fordhook Bush				.15	.45	3.40
Henderson's Bush				.15	.45	3.40
King of the Garden				.15	.50	3.80
Sieva				.15	.45	3.40
Jackson Wonder				.15	.45	3.40
Florida Butter Speckled				.15	.45	3.40
Giant Speckled Pole				.15	.45	3.40
BEETS						
Detroit Dark Red		.10	.15	.45	1.40	11.00
Detroit Dark Red Perfected		.10	.15	.45	1.40	11.00
Early Blood Turnip		.10	.15	.45	1.40	11.00
Eclipse		.10	.15	.45	1.40	11.00
STOCK BEETS						
Mammoth Long Red		.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50
Golden Tankard		.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50
Vilmoren's Sugar		.10	.15	.40	1.20	9.50
SWISS CHARD						
Fordhook Giant		.10	.15	.40	1.20	
BROCCOLI						
Calabrese		.15	.25	.75	2.20	
CABBAGE						
Golden Acre		.25	.40	1.25	4.00	37.00
Copenhagen Market		.25	.40	1.25	4.00	37.00
Early Jersey Wakefield		.25	.40	1.10	3.65	33.50
Evergreen Hollander		.25	.40	1.25	4.00	37.00
Danish Ballhead		.25	.40	1.25	4.00	37.00
Ferry's Hollander		.25	.40	1.25	4.00	37.00
Marion Market		.25	.40	1.25	4.00	37.00
Red Rock		.35	.60	1.85	5.50	
Late Flat Dutch		.25	.40	1.10	3.65	33.50
Early Flat Dutch		.25	.40	1.10	3.65	33.50
CHINESE CABBAGE						
Chihili		.20	.30	.90	2.60	
CAULIFLOWER						
Danish Snowball		1.35	2.05	6.10	18.50	
CARROT						
Chantenay	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Chantenay Long Type	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Chantenay Red Cored	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Imperator	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Nantes Half Long	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50
Danver's Half Long	.10		.20	.60	1.80	14.50

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
CELERY						
White Plume	.10	.40	.70	2.10	6.40	
Utah or Golden Crisp	.10	.45	.85	2.65	8.00	
Golden Plume or Wonderful	.10	.45	.85	2.65	8.00	
Golden Phenomenal						
Easy Blanching						
CUMCUMBERS						
Straight Eight		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.00
Improved Long Green		.15	.25	.80	2.40	21.00
Davis Perfect		.15	.25	.70	2.10	18.00
White Spine						
Chicago Pickling		.15	.25	.75	2.25	19.50
COLLARDS						
True Georgia		.10	.15	.35	1.00	9.00
SWEET CORN						
Golden Cross Bantam (Hybrid)				.20	.60	5.00
Stowell's Evergreen 3 x 33						
Golden Bantam				.15	.40	2.40
Country Gentleman				.15	.40	2.40
GARDEN CORN						
Trucker's Favorite				.10	.35	2.00
Hickory King						
DILL						
Long Island Mammoth		.10	.15	.40	1.20	
KALE						
Dwarf Siberian	.10		.20	.70	2.00	
Tall Siberian						
EGG PLANT						
Black Beauty	.10	.35	.60	1.85	5.50	50.00
New York Imp. Purple Spineless	.10	.35	.60	1.85	5.50	50.00
LETTUCE						
Imperial 847	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Imperial 44	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Great Lakes	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00	57.00
Los Angeles No. 12	.10	.20	.35	1.00	3.00	27.00
Iceberg, White Seeded	.10	.20	.30	.95	2.85	25.50
Early Curled Simpson	.10		.20	.60	1.75	14.50
Black Seeded Simpson	.10		.20	.60	1.75	14.50
MUSTARD						
Giant Southern Curled			.10	.30	.90	7.30
Fordhook Fancy						
Elephant Ear			.10	.30	.90	7.30
Mustard Spinach or Tendergreen			.10	.30	.90	7.30
MELONS—CANTALOUPE						
Hales Best, Special Select	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Hales Best No. 36	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Hales Best No. 45	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Hales Best, Jumbo	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Rockyford	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.10	18.00
Texas No. 1						
Banana	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.30	
Honey Dew	.10	.15	.25	.75	2.25	
WATERMELONS						
Texas Black Diamond	.10	.15	.25	.80	2.50	21.50
Certified Texas Black Diamond						
Imp. Kleckley Sweet	.10		.20	.60	1.75	14.50
Stone Mountain No. 5	.10		.20	.65	1.85	15.50
Dixie Queen	.10	.15	.25	.80	2.50	21.50
Halbert Honey	.10		.20	.60	1.75	14.50
Irish Grey	.10		.20	.60	1.75	14.50

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	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
ONIONS						
Denia, Pecos Valley Grown from hand selected blubs	.10	.35	.65	2.00	6.00	57.00
Yellow Sweet Spanish	.10	.35	.60	1.70	5.00	47.00
White Valencia	.10	.35	.60	1.70	5.00	47.00
Grano, Yellow						
White Lisbon	.10	.30	.50	1.50	4.50	42.00
OKRA						
Dwarf Green Long Pod		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
White Velvet		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
Clemson Spineless		.10	.15	.35	.90	7.50
PARSLEY						
Double Moss Curled	.10	.15	.20	.60	1.50	
PARSNIPS						
Hollow Crown		.10	.15	.40	1.10	9.00
PEAS						
Alaska				.10	.30	1.90
Nott's Excelsior				.10	.35	2.40
Little Marvel				.10	.35	2.40
Bliss Everbearing				.10	.35	2.40
Thomas Laxton				.10	.35	2.40
Dwarf Telephone				.10	.35	2.40
FIELD PEAS						
Black Eyed						
Brown Crowder						
Cream Crowder						
PEPPER						
California Wonder	.10	.45	.80	2.50	7.50	71.00
Pimento	.10	.50	.90	2.70	8.00	
Mexican Chili No. 9						
Anaheim Chili	.10	.40	.70	2.15	6.50	61.00
PUMPKIN						
Small Sugar or Pie		.10	.15	.45	1.25	9.35
Kentucky Field		.10	.15	.45	1.25	9.25
Green Striped Cushaw	.10		.20	.50	1.45	12.50
White Cushaw	.10		.20	.50	1.45	12.50
RADISHES						
Crimson Giant		.10	.15	.40	1.00	8.50
Scarlet Globe Short Top			.10	.30	.90	7.50
Sparkler			.10	.30	.90	7.50
Cincinnati Market			.10	.30	.90	7.50
Chinese Rose Winter			.10	.30	.90	7.50
White Icicle			.10	.30	.90	7.50
RHUBARB						
Myatt's Victoria	.10	.20	.30	.90	3.00	
SALSIFY						
Mammoth Sandwich Island	.10	.35	.65	1.85	5.50	
SQUASH						
Early White Bush		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Golden Summer Crookneck		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Giant Summer Straightneck		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Italian or Zucchini		.10	.15	.45	1.40	12.00
Banana	.10		.20	.60	1.80	16.00
Hubbard	.10		.20	.60	1.80	15.50

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ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

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	pkt.	½ oz.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.
SPINACH						
Viroflay			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Giant Nobel			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Bloomsdale			.10	.25	.60	4.85
Virginia Blight Resistant			.10	.25	.75	6.00
Old Dominion			.10	.25	.75	6.00
New Zealand	.10		.20	.50	1.50	
TOMATOES						
Improved Marglobe	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.35	40.00
Rutgers	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.35	40.00
Bonny Best	.10	.30	.55	1.75	5.20	48.50
Pritchard or Scarlet Topper	.10	.30	.55	1.75	5.20	48.50
Break O'Day	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00	57.00
Pearson	.25	.65	1.25	3.75	11.25	105.00
New Stone	.10	.25	.45	1.45	4.35	40.00
Chalk's Early Jewell	.10	.30	.55	1.75	5.20	48.50
Ponderosa	.25	.65	1.15	3.35	10.00	
Earliana, Spark's	.10	.40	.70	2.00	6.00	
June Pink	.25	.50	.90	2.65	8.00	
Yellow Ponderosa						
Small Fruited Varieties	.25	.45	.80			
TURNIPS						
Purple Top White Globe		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.50
Shogoin			.10	.30	.90	7.50
Seven Top			.10	.25	.75	6.00
White Top Milan						
American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga		.10	.15	.35	1.00	8.50

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LAWN GRASS SEED

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—A semi-evergreen grass that does well in shade. Will not thrive in total sunny spots. Requires considerable water and does not spread. Dark green, medium fine blades. One of the best for shaded lawns. May be planted in cold weather. Plantings in hot weather are not satisfactory. 1 lb. 70¢; 10 lbs. \$6.50 (2 lbs. per 1000 square feet).

BERMUDA GRASS—Very hardy, in fact hard to kill if grown in the sun. Does not require as much water as Blue Grass but more than natural rain fall. Spreads by continuous runners that root at the joints. Will stand abuse and pasturing. Will stand partial but not total shade. Extensively used throughout Southwest. For best results, plant between May 1st and August 15th. 1 lb. 75¢; 10 lbs. \$7.00. (1 lb. per 1000 square feet).

ENGLISH RYE GRASS—(perennial). A coarse bladed, semi-evergreen grass that stools similar to the rye plant. Resembles Kentucky Blue Grass when planted thick and kept mowed but will stand more sun and abuse. 1 lb. 40¢; 10 lbs. \$3.50. (3 lbs. per 1000 square feet).

DOMESTIC RYE GRASS — (annual or short-lived perennial). A quick growing hardy grass that resembles the English Rye. Often sowed in Bermuda in the fall to give a green lawn during winter months. 1 lb. 25¢; 10 lbs. \$2.10. (3 lbs. per 1000 square feet).

SEASIDE CREEPING BENT—Used extensively on golf greens. A light green, fine short blade. Makes a very thick turf. Requires heavy watering, thrives when cut close. A true creeping bent that makes a uniform smooth lawn. 1 lb. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$17.50. (4 lbs. per 1000 square feet).

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—A small, close growing, dwarf clover that will produce a small white blossom. Rapid growing, of spreading habit, will stand close cutting without injury. Excellent in lawn mixtures, seldom used alone. 1 lb. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$11.25.

OTHER GRASS SEEDS, less common, are stocked and we shall be pleased to make any mixture that you may desire.

PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

PARSNIPS

Sow seed in February in loose rich soil. May be left in ground and dug as wanted. They are improved by frost. One ounce sows 200 ft. of drill.

Hollow Crown (95 days)—Roots are white, smooth and of excellent flavor, 12 to 14 inches long, about 3 inches thick at the shoulder with a deep, hollow crown.

PEAS

Plant latter part of February to April 15th in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. One pound to fifty foot drill.

Alaska (60 days)—One of the early smooth varieties. Will only mature one crop. Plants about 28 inches tall, pods $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long.

First & Best (60 days)—A wrinkled, early variety. Dark green plants, 16 inches tall with slender pods 3 inches long containing 6 to 7 medium size peas. This has proven to be one of the best for the Pecos Valley, also good in the mountains.

Little Marvel (62 days)—One of the most dependable in the Pecos Valley. Thrifty plants are 18 to 20 inches tall. Dark green, plump, straight pods contain 7 to 8 good quality peas.

Bliss Everbearing (76 days)—Dark green, thrifty vines about 30 inches tall. 4 to 5 light green peas in a straight pod. Has a long bearing period, does well in mountain sections.

Thomas Laxton (62 days)—One of the most popular heavy yielders. Plants about three feet tall. Pods 4 inches long, well filled and square ended. Among the best for quality.

Dwarf Telephone (75 days)—Stocky, light green plant and about 25 inches tall. Light green pods contain 8 to 10 peas of good quality. Resistant to wilt. Good for home garden or shipping.

FIELD PEAS

Black Eyed (47 days)—A standard, prolific, main crop that grows about 40 inches high. Pods about 7 inches long. Edible when used as a snap, shelled or dry peas. Used also as a forage crop and for soil improvement.

Brown Crowder (45 days)—Used very much the same as Black Eyed Peas. Plants are about 28 inches high. Pods are 7 inches long, crowded with 12 to 20 odd-shaped peas.

Cream Crowder (45 days)—Quite similar to Brown Crowder in use and growth. Seed are medium, smooth and have a buff eye.

PEPPER

Sow seeds in hot beds and transplant after nights are warm. Sow seed in open field after danger of frost. One ounce produces 2000 plants.

California Wonder (72 days)—By far the most popular of the Sweet Varieties. Good for shipping or local use. Pods are green, 4 lobed, very thick, heavy and smooth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches through. Sweet distinct flavor.

Ruby King (69 days)—Supplanted by California Wonder, pods light, longer, more tapered and the meat much thinner. Plants are medium dwarf, vigorous and prolific. Sweet and mild.

PEPPER-(Continued)

Pimiento (73 days)—Fruits heart shaped, dark green turning to bright crimson. Flesh exceptionally thick, sweet and mild. Grown on a large scale for whole canning.

Mexican Chili No. 9 (Hot) (75 days)—A product of our own State. Slender, tapering pods that are very pungent.

Anaheim Chili (Hot) (80 days)—Good for canning and drying. Pod is longer and milder than the Mexican Chili. The best selling on the general market.

PUMPKINS

Plant in hills 8 ft. each way after danger of frost. One ounce to 30 hills. Two pounds per acre.

Small Sugar or Pie (108 days)—The best variety for general use. Fruits round, flattened at ends, somewhat ribbed, deep orange, 6 to 8 pounds. Flesh thick, of good quality.

Kentucky Field (120 days)—A heavy yielder. Large fruit 10 to 15 lbs., odd shaped, creamy buff skin, yellow flesh, good quality, rather coarse. Used for canning and for stock feed.

Green Striped Cushaw (112 days)—Crooknecked, 10 to 12 lbs. Skin hard, thin, smooth, dull white with irregular green stripes. Flesh is medium coarse, yellow and thick.

White Cushaw (110 days)—Smaller than the Green Striped, neck is straighter and shorter. Skin is nearly white.

RADISHES

Plant early in the spring, follow by succession every 15 days. One ounce to 50 feet drill.

Crimson Giant (29 days)—Will stand well without becoming pithy, one of the most popular. Roots spherical to slightly top shaped, 1½ inches in diameter, deep scarlet.

Scarlet Globe Short Top (21-23 days)—Good quality. Chosen by shippers for its short top.

Rosy Gem (26 days)—Ball shaped with white extending well upon the side. Top small. Root is crisp and of good quality.

Saxa (23 days)—A forcing variety for greenhouse use, also adapted to outdoor planting. Seven-eighths inches in diameter, round, scarlet, crisp and mild.

Cincinnati Market (29 days)—The most popular of the long varieties. Tops are small, roots are straight, 6 to 7 inches long. Skin is fine scarlet. Flesh white and crisp.

White Icicle (27 days)—The best of the long white radishes. The roots are long, 4 to 5 inches, slightly stumped, transparent, white and brittle. Excellent quality.

Chinese Rose Winter (52 days)—A very popular distinct winter sort. Long cylindrical roots, thicker at lower end. Smooth, bright scarlet in color, flesh white, firm and pungent.

RHUBARB

Sow seed in spring, plants will be ready to re-plant the following fall or spring. Set plants 4 feet each way.

Linnaeus—A second early variety with long, thick, reddish stalks.

Victoria—The main crop sort. Vigorous, upright, thick, red stalks of splendid color and flavor.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Grows like a parsnip. Good in soup. Needs deep soil. Plant in early spring, ready to use in November.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—6 to 8 inches long, 1½ inches thick. Long tapered white roots. A standard for home and market gardens.

SQUASH

Plant when danger of frost is past in hills 4 to 6 feet apart. One ounce of seed plants 40 hills.

Early White Bush Scallop (53 days)—Also known as patty pan. Plants bush type. Fruits greenish white turning to white when matured, flattened and smooth with scalloped edges.

Golden Summer Crookneck (50 days)—Productive, bush type plant. Fruits about a foot long, bright yellow and warted.

Early Yellow Bush Scallop (58 days)—Very similar to Early White Bush in size and shape but yellow in color.

Giant Summer Straightneck (55 days)—One of the best for shipping, since straight neck packs well without breaking. Fruits are large and heavier than crookneck. Skin warted and yellow. A very good seller.

Fordhook (62 days)—A trailing sort for fall and winter use. Skin ridged, smooth, cream colored. Flesh thick, dry and sweet.

Italian or Zucchini (60 days)—Increasing popularity, weighs ¾ lb., nearly cylindrical and straight. Green mottled with creamy-grey. Bush type plant.

Banana (105 days)—A winter trailing sort. About 2 ft. long, 6 inches in diameter with pointed end. A grey-green color with irregular stripes. Solid, dry, yellow, fine grained, sweet flesh. Excellent for pies or baking.

Hubbard (100 days)—A standard winter squash. Fruits 9 to 10 inches through, globular, dark bronze green, very hard warted shell. Thick, yellow, fine grained, flesh of excellent quality.

SPINACH

Sow in February and March and again in October for early spring use. Will not do well in hot weather. One ounce to 50 feet, 10 to 15 lbs. per acre broadcast.

Viroflay (45 days)—The long, broad, pointed, thick, smooth leaves make this spinach generally preferred when conditions will allow it to be planted. Blights and bolts to seed readily in warm weather. Easy to wash and a good spinach to can.

Giant Nobel (44 days)—Considered by many to be the best of the thick, smooth leaved sort. Large vigorous plant that is an enormous yielder. Slow to form seed, A good canner.

Bloomsdale (42 days)—Will stand well without bolting to seed, therefore used extensively for spring planting. Leaves intensely crumpled and blistered, dark green.

Virginia Blight Resistant (39 days)—Used principally in sections where blight occurs. Somewhat smoother than Bloomsdale, inclined to bolt to seed earlier.

Old Dominion (40-42 days)—A cross between Virginia Savoy and King of Denmark and possesses the blight resistance of Virginia Savoy and the late seeding characteristics of the King of Denmark. Dark green and crumpled leaves except at the tip.

New Zealand (70 days)—Distinctly removed from true spinach. Plants tall and spreading with numerous shoots. Leaves rather small and pointed. Grows well in hot weather and under adverse conditions.

TOMATOES

Sow seed in hot beds and re-set plants after danger of frost or sow seed in open when weather is warm and thin to a stand. Plants should be set or thinned to 4 feet each way. One ounce will produce 2000 plants or 4 ounces will plant an acre. Planting seed in field is the most successful method in the Pecos Valley. Planting seed under HOTKAPS will enable you to reach the market two or three weeks earlier.

Improved Marglobe (77 days)—The outstanding tomato in the Pecos Valley. Larger than the original. Holds well in white ripe stage for shipping, also an excellent canner. Large, red, smooth, globular with thick cell walls. The plant is resistant to wilt and rust. Very productive.

Bonny Best (70 days)—A second early, smooth and uniform. The best canner where the season is too short for the Marglobe to produce heavy. Medium size, bright scarlet, always smooth and uniform.

Rutgers (73-83 days)—Some will now prefer this tomato to the Marglobe. Bred from Marglobe and J. T. D., it combines disease resistance of Marglobe and J. T. D.'s habit of ripening from the interior outwards. Coarser foliage than Marglobe and flatter at stem end. Primarily intended for canning, has also proven a good green-wrap shipper and all-purpose variety of wide adaptation. Certified seed of this variety will be offered, ask for prices.

Break O' Day (70 days)—Resembles Marglobe in shape, size and disease resistant qualities but not so productive. Open type plant. Fruits are scarlet, meaty and solid.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (75 days)—Wilt resistant, heavy producer of good quality. Fruits are slightly globular, solid and medium sized, scarlet and well colored about the stem.

New Stone (85 days)—Large, flattened, smooth and solid. Bright deep scarlet. A good late producer, preferred by many. Excellent canner.

Chalk's Early Jewel (74 days)—A second early for home gardens, also a good canner. Similar to Bonny Best, plants more open. Scarlet fruit, medium large, smooth, flattened globe shape.

Ponderosa or Beef Steak (90 days)—A large purplish-pink, somewhat rough, heavy, almost seedless fruit. Extra good for slicing. Bears well until late.

Early Detroit (80 days)—Globular, purplish-pink, smooth, solid and free from cracks. Excellent quality. Vines are vigorous and productive. Similar to Imperial.

Earliana, Sparks (66 days)—Our earliest tomato. Fruits are medium sized, flattened, firm, quite smooth and bright red. Open plants produce clusters in center.

June Pink (67 days)—Resembles the Earliana in every way except in color which is purplish-pink. A prolific bearer in clusters of 6 to 8 close to the main stem.

Dwarf Champion (78 days)—Distinctly dwarf and tree like. Fruits medium pink, smooth, solid, globular and flattened.

Yellow Ponderosa (89 days)—Large, mild flavored. Vines spreading and strongly resistant to wilt. Fruits rough, deep yellow and solid with small seed cells.

Small Fruited Varieties (73 days)—Both pear and plum shaped in both yellow and red. These are used mainly for preserves, pickles and pies.

TURNIPS

Plant in spring or fall, either in drills or broadcast. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Two pounds to the acre broadcast.

Purple Top White Globe (56 days)—The most popular main crop for both home use and shipping. Roots are purple above ground and white below. White, fine grained flesh. Best for table use when about 3 inches in diameter.

TURNIPS—(Continued)

Amber Globe (75-80 days)—Our most popular yellow variety. Skin and flesh are yellow. Fine grained, sweet and of good quality. Larger than Purple Top.

Shogoin or Japanese (42 days)—The best variety for both greens and roots. Tops are 18 to 20 inches tall, erect, bright green, strap leaves. Roots are medium small, white throughout, semi-globe, sweet and mild. Plant is louse resistant and thrives in hot dry weather.

Seven Top (45 days)—Grown for the tops or greens. Extremely hardy. Crown sets up numerous leafy shoots that are used for grazing purposes as well as for table use. Roots woody and inedible.

White Top Milan (45 days)—Extremely early. Small compact top. Roots flat-entirely white, fine grained, mild and tender.

White Egg (55-60)—White egg shaped roots, grow half above ground. Flesh clear white, firm, sweet and tender, 2¼ inches in diameter and 3 inches long.

American Yellow Purple Top Rutabaga (90 days)—Large globular roots with small necks and slight tap roots. Yellow with purple top. Fine grained, firm, crisp and sweet. Milder and sweeter when grown in the mountain districts.

HOT K A P S

Help you have sure crops and three weeks earlier

These patented plant covers are wax paper cones which form miniature hot houses over each plant. They protect from frosts, storms and insects; allowing crops to mature two to three weeks earlier, also larger fruits and vegetables will be produced. University tests prove HOTKAPS increase total yield 18% to 51%.

One hundred \$2.75; One thousand \$13.50; Five thousand \$66.75; Steel setter \$1.95; Fibreboard Setter 20c.

FLOWER SEEDS IN BULK

Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed.

½ oz. 15¢; oz. 80¢; lb. \$8.00

Morning Glory, Heavenly blue. Large blooms, all blue. oz. 60¢; lb. \$7.00

Morning Glory, Crimson Rambler. Large ruby red flowers. oz. 30¢; lb. \$3.50

Morning Glory, Major Mixed. All colors. oz. 20¢; lb. \$2.20

Nasturtium, Golden Gleam Semi-double. Long stiff stems. oz 25¢; lb. \$3.00

Nasturtium, Scarlet Gleam Semi-double. Extra large blooms. oz. 25¢; lb. \$3.00

Nasturtium, Glorious Gleam Semi-double Hybrids. Mixed colors. oz. 25¢; lb. \$3.00

Nasturtium Tall Mixed.

oz. 25¢; lb. \$3.00

Poppy, Large Shaggy. (annual)

½ oz. 25¢; oz. 45¢; lb. \$4.00

Snapdragon, mixed ¼ oz. 50¢; oz. \$1.60

Sweet Peas, Spencer Mixed. Early flowering. oz. 30¢; lb. \$2.60

Zinnia, Gold Medal Dahlia Flowered. Finest mixed. Colors are grown separate. Especially adapted to the south-west. oz. \$1.00; lb. \$12.00

Zinnia, California Giant. Mixed colors. Old fashioned flat bloom. oz. \$1.00

Zinnia, Lilliput, Mixed colors. Very double. 18 inches high. oz 60¢ lb. \$8.50

FLOWER SEEDS IN PACKETS

Alyssum

Aster

Bachelor's Button

Balloon Vine

Balsam

Blue Bonnet

Blue Lace Flower

Bouncing Betty

Calendula

California Poppy

Calliopsis

Candytuft

Canterbury Bells

Castor Beans

Cardinal Climber

Canary Bird Vine

Columbine

Cosmos, Orange Flare

Cosmos, Mixed

Cypress Vine

Everlastings

Forget-Me-Not

Four O'clock

Delphinium

Gourds, Mixed

Digitails

Gaillardia

Gypsophila

Larkspur

Marigold

Moon Flower

Pansy

Petunia

Poppy

Salvia

Shasta Daisy

Snapdragon

Scabiosa

Stocks

Verbena

Vinca

Wall Flower

Wild Cucumber

Zinnia, St. colors.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

SPRAYERS (Power)

The spraying of: crops, trees, live stock and buildings is effective, easy and fast when using a BEAN Sprayer, famous since 1884.

In the future as in the past, you can look to BEAN for leadership in the sprayer field. Production of hundreds of units for the armed forces during the war led to many improvements. These have been carried over into the new line and will bring superior performance and greater ease of operation to BEAN owners. Ask for catalog which illustrates different sizes and types ranging from those with 500 gallon tanks that deliver 50 gallons per minute at 800 lbs. pressure to those with 50 gallon tanks that deliver 4 gallons per minute at 400 lbs. pressure. The size you need may be in stock, your inquiry will be appreciated.

HUDSON PEERLESS—A smaller power sprayer with 50 gallon tank. Pump will deliver 1½ gallons per minute at 200 to 225 lbs. pressure. \$172.05.

SPRAYERS & DUSTERS (hand operated)

HUDSON PERFECTION—Compressed air sprayer. The 4 gal. galvanized tank is tested at 100 lbs. pressure, has 6 inch opening. \$10.85.

HUDSON CLIMAX—3½ gallon compressed air sprayer, constructed similar to above. \$8.85.

HUDSON CLIMAX JUNIOR—Identical to above except shorter, having a capacity of 2½ gallons. \$8.60.

HUDSON CAPITAL—3 quart continuous hand sprayer with positive shut-off. \$3.35.

HUDSON CARDINAL—3 quart continuous hand sprayer. \$1.95.

HUDSON MERCURY—1 quart continuous. \$1.10.

HUDSON FOG—The 1 pint vaporizer. 50¢

STAUFFER KNAPSACK DUSTER—Bellows type for garden use, carried on the back. Hopper holds 18-20 lbs. average dust. Easy operating hand lever. \$30.15

ADMIRAL DUSTER—Plunger type, 24 inch discharge tube, 2¼ x 6 inch powder reservoir. Will apply any powder insecticide. \$1.65.

CADET DUSTER—The plunger type, practical for household use. 8 inch stroke, 1¾ x 5 inch powder reservoir. 50c.

HUDSON FLAME SPRAYER (Weed burner)—Tank same as Climax Sprayer except equipped for oil. Burns kerosene, will produce 2000 degrees F., flame spreads 12 inches. Consumes 1 gal. per hour. \$19.60.

GARDEN TOOLS

PLANET JR. No. 300 SEEDER—This drill seeder plants evenly and accurately and covers all of the seed uniformly so that a perfect stand is obtained. The seeds are planted through holes in a plate. There are three, quickly interchangeable plates with a total of 39 holes to give ample adjustment for any variety of seed. This seeder has been the choice of the market gardeners in the Pecos Valley for many years. The single unit is an easily operated hand tool. They are often drawn by a tractor in multiples of two or three. The 300-A is identical in operation and construction except the rear wheel is concaved. Either seeder is offered at \$28.10.

PLANET JR. No. 4—The choice of the home gardener since it is a combination hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator and plow. This tool saves time, it saves money and it saves seed. It will enable you to produce more on the same ground and vastly reduce the effort. Complete with all attachments \$25.95. Where the cultivating equipment is not wanted, the seeder only is offered as Planet Jr. No. 4-D at \$20.75.

PLANET JR. No. 16, SINGLE WHEEL HOE—The most popular garden cultivator which meets the requirements of the double rowed irrigated garden. The frame is of steel and practically indestructible yet light in weight. Equipment includes: one pair 6 inch hoes, three cultivator teeth, one plow, a 4 inch and a 7 inch rake. \$12.70 complete.

PLANET JR. No. 18, SINGLE WHEEL HOE—The same tool as above, except the equipment consists only of one pair of 6 inch hoes. \$8.60.

ALL PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

FOR THE FIELD, GARDEN, HOME AND INDUSTRY

Any known control for insects and plant diseases can be supplied, inquire about recent developments. Ask for spray charts and leaflets on individual items.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Still a standard poison for the control of chewing insects. Ask for price, we handle many of these items in carload lots.

BLACK LEAF 40—A quick contact killer of plant lice, and other soft bodied insects. Ask for price.

BORDOW MIXTURE—Effective preventative spray for certain fungi and diseases. 1 lb. 35¢; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

BUG BLASTER—A multi-purpose insect and fungus dust, controls many of the more resistant insects, also, diseases. 2 lbs. in dust gun \$1.98 complete. 2 lb. refill \$1.29.

CONTAX PRUNING PAINT—Protects pruning cuts and other wounds on trees, shrubs and roses. Pint 35¢.

CYANOGAS—Offered in two forms and three sizes as follows:

(G Fumigant)—Flake form for indoor use. Gives off a deadly gas that will penetrate and kill any insect that breathes in the storage, elevator and greenhouse. 5 lb. can \$3.75.

(A Dust)—The dust form for outdoor use, an efficient control for all rodents. 1 lb. can 98¢; 5 lb. can \$3.75.

The above is safer to use and gives a quicker kill when applied with the Cyanogas Foot Pump. \$11.00 each.

(Ant Killer)—Destroys nests and queens instantly. 4 oz. spouted applicator can 39¢ each.

D. D. T. (Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane)—A wonderful killer of: flies, mosquitoes, lice, fleas, bedbugs, beetles, worms, thrips, leafhoppers, weevils and ants. Very effective in the control of mice. We carry a large stock, both liquid and dust in strengths of 5% to 50% for different uses. Ask for latest instructions and prices.

DOWKLOR—50% Chlorodane (wetable powder)—Makes a wet spray or is a dust concentrate. Excellent control for grasshoppers, ants, crickets, alfalfa weevil, roaches, fleas, lice, flies, ticks, chiggers and a wide variety of insects attacking crops. 1 lb. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$144.00.

DOW SPECIAL POTATO SPRAY—Especially designed for hardy foliage of potatoes, melons, tomatoes and cucumbers. Controls bugs, blight and repels leafhoppers. 3 lbs. 75¢; 100 lbs. \$18.50.

Ask for special prices on large quantities. notice.

DRY LIME SULPHUR—A control for fungus disease such as: scab, mildew, rot, also for such insects as red spider and rust mite. Effective while burning and russetting is eliminated. 1 lb. 35¢; 12½ lb. bag \$2.50.

ENDOPEST—A combination dust which gives all the protection most gardens need against: chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases. 10 oz. applicator gun (complete) 79¢; 10 oz. refill cartridge 59¢.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE—A poison used as a liquid spray or as a dust, will not injure tender foliage. Recommended to control Mexican Bean Beetle and other chewing insects. 1 lb. 30¢.

NICO-FUME—A tobacco powder, packed in a pressure fumigator for fumigating greenhouses. 1 lb. can 75¢; 12-1 lb. cans \$8.40.

PARIS GREEN—A strong effective poison for chewing insects. Not recommended for use on tender foliage. 1 lb. 55¢; 100 lbs. \$39.00.

PYROCIDE—A pyrethrum product for dusting. A non-poisonous contact killer. The No. 5 is recommended for control of aphid, the No. 10 for beetles, the No. 15 for squash bugs. Ask for prices.

RAT SCENT—A poison grain scented to attract and kill rats, mice, gophers, squirrels and prairie dogs. 7 oz. box 35¢; 12 oz. box 50¢.

RED ARROW—Non poisonous, liquid, contact killer. One to four teaspoonfuls to the gallon of water depending upon the resistance of the insect. A proven product that has given satisfaction where others failed. Trial size 35¢; Economy size \$1.00; Pint \$2.85; Quart \$5.50.

SULPHUR "MIKE" (wetable)—More than 95% sulphur, 15 times finer than 325 mesh. The high content and fineness make this sulphur greatly preferred. 100 lbs. \$12.50.

CONCENTRATED INGREDIENTS—such as: DDT, Rotenone, Chlorinated Camphene, Benzene Hexachloride, Chlorodane are stocked and can readily be made into the desired mixture.

DUST MIXING MACHINERY is maintained and upon short notice, the correct combination can be prepared to give the best known controls of insects and diseases.

All prices are subject to change without

FIELD SEEDS

ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHWEST

Alfalfa

NEW MEXICO COMMON—This crop will pay two ways at one time: it will build soil while it is producing a paying crop. It is especially adapted to the Pecos Valley for the production of both hay and seed. We offer several grades of this seed including **CERTIFIED**, and to give you the highest possible grades we maintain the most modern equipment for recleaning and processing. Plant 20 lbs. seed per acre in September or April, fall planting preferred. In high altitude, plant from May through July. An application of Acid Phosphate will increase the hay yield from 30% to 40%.

Sweet Clover

YELLOW BLOSSOM BIENNIAL — A nitrogen producing, soil building pasture crop. Roots penetrate deep and into hardpan, then decompose to supply humus. Plant 15 lbs. seed per acre in spring or fall. This crop withstands drought, alkali and the extremes of weather.

Beans

MEXICAN PINTO — The field bean throughout New Mexico. Requires little moisture and matures in the short season of a high altitude. Plant in June or early July in the Pecos Valley, using 25 lbs. seed per acre.

Corn

MEXICAN JUNE—Dependable in the Southwest due to drought and disease resistant qualities and to the tight, heavy shuck which resists worms and birds. Stalks extremely tall and most desirable for ensilage. Kernels hard. Other varieties may yield more shelled corn at times but this is the most certain. About 110 days to mature.

STRAWBERRY or CALICO — An all purpose heavy yielder. Kernels are soft and most are striped with red, white and yellow. Large ears, stalks medium to large. About 120 days to mature.

HYBRID JACQUES—Drought resisting and a good yielder, has been satisfactory in the Pecos Valley during the past nine years. Available in 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115 and 120 days to maturity. The 115 day has been our heaviest yielder.

No. 9W TEXAS WHITE HYBRID — Very promising for the Pecos Valley on a one year trial. Early maturing, drouth resisting, protected from worms by almost perfect shuck coverage. Very popular for roasting ears, also, an excellent producer of shelled corn.

Pop Corn

GIANT YELLOW MUSHROOM—Yields well in the Southwest and has been our most popular variety for a number of years. When popped, has a distinct flavor, no husks or hard centers and is cream colored.

Cotton

ACALA 1517-A (previously known as Acala 2815)—Bred for the Pecos Valley, it has produced her highest known yields. Government tests on the '46 crop showed no better spinning cotton in the United States. Uniform staple of about 1½ inches. Large bolls, easily picked. We offer Registered and Certified seed, either delinted or in the lint. The delinted seed is favored since it will germinate 5 to 7 days sooner and the delinting process will reduce the lint-borne diseases. Begin planting on April 10th with 12 lbs. delinted or 32 lbs. lint seed per acre.

Sorghum Grains

ATLAS SORGO—Generally considered to be an ensilage crop only. Will make sorghum molasses. Stalks are very sweet and often ten feet high. Grain has low feed value.

PLAINSMAN MILO—A cross between double dwarf kaffir and dwarf milo which has become the favored combine-type of grain. Grows about 30 inches high and produces an abundance of red grain that is high in feed value, the choice of many livestock feeders. Resistant to Pythium rot. Will mature in 105 to 115 days. Plant 8 lbs. per acre in 36 inch rows. It pays to plant Certified seed for this type of crop to avoid rogues which interfere with combining.

HEGARI—New Mexico Certified. Our best all-purpose feed crop. The grain rates high among feeds and the stalk is sweet. Excellent for bundle feed, or, the grain is often threshed and the stalk pastured. One of the most drouth

FIELD SEEDS—(Continued)

resisting crops. Will mature in 110 days or following an oat or barley crop. Plant 8 lbs. seed per acre in 36 inch rows. Late planting preferred but not later than early July.

HEGARI—Arizona Certified. The same as the above with some contention that it matures sooner on a slightly shorter stalk. Very uniform in grain and stalk. **CANE**, Japanese Honey Drip—Desirable for sorghum molasses and ensilage. Matures in 125 to 140 days. The heavy, tall stalk makes it a heavy producer of fodder. Stalks are sweet with many joints.

CANE, Red Top or Sumac—This has long been a favorite fodder crop of the Southwest. It will mature in 100 to 105 days and on very little moisture.

Barley

CLUB MARRIOUTT—Early maturing, six-row, rough awned and hulled. Produces heavy on a short stalk. Often planted in February and followed by hegari.

CONWAY — A heavy yielding spring barley, developed by our own A. & M. College.

TREBI—A proven crop and good producer in the Southwest, may be planted in the spring or fall.

NEW MEXICO WINTER—Developed in our own State. Excellent for fall and winter pasture, one of our heaviest grain yielders. Plant from middle August through November, using 70 to 100 lbs. seed per acre.

Rye

WINTER—Stools and grows well in cold weather, making it one of the best for fall and winter pasture. This crop can be produced on poor soil with little moisture and is often turned under for soil building. Plant 60 to 90 lbs. per acre in the middle of August for the best fall pasture.

Wheat

MARQUIS—A hard red, spring wheat. Standard for Western irrigated soils. Beardless and short stiff straw.

TURKEY RED WINTER—The most popular beard variety in the Southwest. Desired by millers.

Oats

FERGUSON RED No. 922—This variety has produced some of our best yields, often 100 bushels per acre of large heavy

red grain, around 40 lbs. per bushel. Stools more than others. Plant in August and September or March and April using 100 lbs. seed per acre.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF—For years this has been a standard in the Pecos Valley where it is still a good producer. Not recommended for altitudes above 6000 feet, where it will mildew.

Pasture Grasses

SUDAN GRASS—A fast growing annual which produces an abundance of summer pasture. Often cut for hay or will make ensilage. Requires irrigation in the Pecos Valley. The rainfall of eastern New Mexico and Western Texas is sufficient for this crop during most seasons. Plant after danger of frost, using 5 to 12 lbs. seed per acre in rows or 20 to 50 lbs. broadcast.

SWEET SUDAN GRASS — Developed from the above, has a sweet stalk and is a heavy yielder of fodder. It stools more and has broader leaves than the common sudan. Also an annual.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS—(standard strain)—A perennial bunch grass that does well in high altitudes. Among the first to start growing in the spring. The fine stem makes a good pasture. Drouth resisting. May be planted in the spring or fall. 6 to 10 lbs. seed per acre, often used in mixtures.

JOHNSON GRASS—A perennial classed as noxious in many states and constantly fought by Southern farmers but is valuable to the semi-arid section that have land subject to periodical overflow where it will provide good pasture and hay. Responds to cultivation.

MIXTURES—We can supply those seeds desired for mixtures, such as: Orchard Grass, Alta Fescue, Brome Grass, Meadow Fescue, Perennial English Rye, Domestic Rye and clovers, such as: Strawberry, Alsike, Ladino. Your inquiries appreciated.

Millets

BIG GERMAN—The small stems and narrow leaves make good hay or pasture, quickly grown in summer months. Long tight heads produce abundance of grain.

HOG MILLET or PROSO—The quickest making catch crop. Will mature grain in 45 to 50 days. Low growing sprangled heads. Grain is larger than Big German and makes excellent poultry feed. Often sown for pasture and hay.

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

In this line we maintain our policy and offer: (Highest in quality at competitive prices.) Our wooden-ware is manufactured by G. B. Lewis Co., our foundation is supplied by Dadant & Sons, smokers, veils, extractors, tools and accessories are from A. G. Woodman Company. We shall do our best to supply items that have been difficult to obtain. Your inquiries will be appreciated. Ask for our descriptive price list. Honey containers, glass or tin, are offered in any quantity. We are always a cash buyer for your beeswax.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

From stock, we offer: plain bottles, stock print caps, filter discs, washing powders and disinfectants.

On special order, we offer: Lustro Color or blown lettered milk bottles, special print bottle caps, cappers, coolers, fillers and machine brushes.

We specialize in rapid delivery on (Liberty) Lustro Color Milk Bottles, direct from the factory by our own truck.

POULTRY & LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

The complete lines of the following companies are in stock:

THE GEO. H. LEE CO.

Ask for the latest copy of the "Lee Way Poultry Book."

DR. L. D. LeGEAR MEDICINE CO.

Ask for "Dr. LeGear's Poultry Guide" and "Dr. LeGear's Live Stock Manual."

DR. SALISBURY'S LABORATORIES

Ask for "Dr. Salisbury's Poultry Health Messenger."

PRATT FOOD COMPANY

Ask for "Pratt's Health Guide."

DR. LeGEAR'S DOG PRESCRIPTIONS

Contain the most effective ingredients known to Modern Veterinary Science.

Ask for Dr. LeGear's Dog Book.

The literature that is mentioned above carries valuable information for anyone who is interested in: Livestock, Poultry or Dogs. Any of these will be sent to you without charge or obligation.

POULTRY FEEDERS & FOUNTAINS

The HUDSON line is carried in stock. Feeders are offered in four sizes, from a 24 inch chick to a 60 inch hen size. Fountains are offered in: quart, 2 gallon, 3 gallon and 5 gallon sizes including double walled fountains in the 3 and 5 gallon sizes. Items in connection include: Oyster Shells, Leg Bands, Toe Punches, Flex-O-Glass. Please ask for prices.

FEED

The complete line from the J. P. White Company Feed Mill Department is offered from stock. This line includes: Laying, Start, Grow and Fattener Mash, Range Pellets, Horse Pellets, Rabbit Pellets and Scratch Grain. Please ask for prices and special literature.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS

All available forms will be offered. Phosphate will not be plentiful, if favored with your order we will fill same as soon as possible. Ammonium Nitrate, Iron Sulphate, Aluminum Sulphate and a few others should be on hand.

VIGORO (4-12-4)

The complete plant food especially prepared to supply the vegetables, trees, grass, shrubs and flowers with the necessary elements for growth and production. It is free-flowing, easy to apply, and has no unpleasant odor. 1 lb. box 12¢; 5 lb. bag 45¢; 10 lb. bag 85¢; 25 lb. bag \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Prices and conditions regarding scarce items are expected to change during the season. Your inquiries will be appreciated.

ROSWELL SEED COMPANY

115-117 South Main

ESTABLISHED 1900

Roswell, New Mexico

Table of Valuable Information

Vegetable	Average Germination 1 Year Old Seed—%	Average Number of Seed per Ounce	Amount Required for 100 Feet of Drill	Amount of Seed Required per Acre	Depth of Planting Inches
Asparagus	90	1,000	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Beans, Dwarf	90	100	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Beans, Pole	90	100	½ lb.	30 lbs.	1
Beets, Garden	80	1,750	1 oz.	6 lbs.	1
Beet, Mangel	80	1,200	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1
Brussels Sprouts	85	6,500	¼ oz.	8 oz.	½
Cabbage	85	5,000	¼ oz.	8 oz.	½
Cantaloupe	85	1,200	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Carrot	75	14,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½
Cauliflower	75	14,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½
Celery	80	100,000	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½
Collards	88	4,500	¼ oz.	4 oz.	½
Corn, Sweet	85	125	¼ lb.	5 lbs.	1
Cucumbers	85	1,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	1
Egg Plant	75	5,000	½ oz.	4 oz.	½
Endive	80	13,000	1 oz.	2 lbs.	½
Kale	85	7,500	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Kohlrabi	85	7,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Leek	80	8,000	½ oz.	2 lbs.	½
Lettuce	90	16,000	½ oz.	1 lb.	½
Melon, Musk	85	1,200	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Melon, Water	85	225	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Mustard	85	18,000	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Okra	85	425	2 oz.	3 lbs.	1
Onions	85	12,500	1 oz.	3 lbs.	½
Parsley	70	17,500	¼ oz.	1 lb.	½
Parsnip	75	2,800	½ oz.	3 lbs.	½
Peas	90	50 to 150	1 lb.	60 lbs.	1
Pepper	75	4,000	½ oz.	4 oz.	½
Pumpkin	90	100	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Radish	90	5,000	1 oz.	10 lbs.	½
Salsify	75	4,500	1 oz.	5 lbs.	½
Spinach	80	3,000	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1
Squash, Summer	90	300	1 oz.	2 lbs.	1
Squash, Winter	90	125	½ oz.	1 lb.	1
Tomato	85	7,500	½ oz.	1½ oz.	½
Turnip	90	10,000	½ oz.	1 lb.	½

Field Seeds

	Lbs. per Acre		Lbs. per Acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20	Millet	60
Barley	80	Hegari	4
Beans, Pinto	20	Oats	80
Corn	7	Peanuts	20
Cane, drilled	10	Rye	60
Cane, broadcast	60 to 80	Sudan Grass, drilled	3
Cotton	20 to 30	Sudan Grass, broadcast	20
Johnson Grass	20	Sweet Clover	15
Maize	4		

The information above has been compiled from 47 years experience in selling seed. This will not apply in all cases as location and conditions are widely different. However, we believe our figures are a fair average.

AFTER FIVE DAYS

Return to

**115-117 South Main Street
Roswell, New Mexico**

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.

U. S. POSTAGE

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Roswell, N. M.

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